

Factors that Affect Students in Urban Education

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Drug Use in Students

- Disadvantaged social settings increase success rate of drug markets
- Low income leads to less funding for anti-drug programs
- Drug use can lead to a lack of participation, dropping grades, and low graduation rates
- Parents working many jobs, can be hard to get their participation



<https://www.loyola.edu/departments/ciue/events/2016-murrell-symposium>

Food Insecurity

- the inability to access nutritious and adequate food in “socially acceptable ways.” (Esfandiari, 2018)
- Negative impacts on students: academic performances, relationships, self-control.
- Food insecurity is widespread; Howard (2011) supports, “... [as of 2008] over sixteen million children currently reside in home environments...” with food insecurity.
- Social status: families opt out of meal programs
- DIATROFI program: pairs education and resources to solve social aspect through school-wide participation.

School to Prison Pipeline

- Sealey-Ruiz defines it as a “nationwide system of local, state, and federal education and public safety policies that pushes students out of school and into the criminal justice system.”
- Biases create low expectations, particularly male students of color
- Higher suspension rates lead to higher incarceration rates
- One suspension increases likelihood of dropping out and subsequent incarceration



<http://drexel.edu/now/archive/2015/April/Collective-Impact/>

Grade Retention

- Benefits: more time with curriculum
- Negatives: 1st grade and Kindergarten reading and math tests show no improvements
- Retained and Promoted students show similar performance
- Teachers believe it is effective
- Principals believe it is defective